SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

7th Year — December 3, 1973

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CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

*editorial*

# The road of irremediable doom

*THE tension in South Viet Nam continues. Fighting has grown more ferocious with tens of thousands of Saigon inroads into the PRG areas, police raids and worse still hundreds of extermination bombings on the patriots' territories. While at home and abroad the public outcry against the air strikes at Rang Rang area and Loc Ninh and Bu Dop was still ringing, the Thieu regime mounted most heavy attacks on population centres in Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Hau Nghia and Long Khanh. On November 23, 1973, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., hundreds of its jets fiercely got at the liberated areas along Highway 4 between Suoi Nuoc Trong and Ca Tum, Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh province, in the biggest bombing action since the signing of the Paris Agreement.*

*No doubt Saigon is escalating its attempt to wreck peace, undermine the Paris Agreement and accumulating heinous crimes against our people.*

*THE extermination air war has been part of the US post-Paris scheme to maintain the state of war, encroach upon the liberated areas, weaken the revolutionary strength and gradually blot out the existence in South Viet Nam of two administrations, two armies and two zones of control, recognized by the Paris Agreement. Its deliberateness is unquestionable, for as early as before the conclusion of the cease-fire the US administration already beefed up Thieu's Air Force in a most massive way. Even after the signing of the peace, it smuggled into South Viet Nam nearly 500 planes of all denominations as well as a huge quantity of ammunition and other war materials.*

*The US was fully aware that once its air umbrella had been removed, its client army's performance would be even poorer, if the Saigon Air Force was not strengthened into a substitute for its US counterpart. For all this air cover, the former could not dodge the PLAF counterblows nor venture into the PRG zone with impunity. To cope with such a situation, the Saigon regime has had to throw its aircraft into direct assaults whose genocidal character grows more and more apparent: tens of thousands of houses have been levelled, so have many schools and hospitals and civilian casualties have run to many hundred.*

*MEANWHILE another fiendish crime was perpetrated by the same gang of thugs. Taking advantage of the devastations caused by the two hurricanes Sarah and Thelma and subsequent floods in Quang Da, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh where tens of thousands of houses were destroyed or swept away, hundreds of thousands of people made homeless and famine and diseases were raging, they have been stepping up their land-grabbing operations, "pacification" round-ups, troop impressing, rice-looting and tax-collection there.*

*Refusal to lift a finger to help the typhoon victims is already an unforgettable offence. But the Thieu rule has compounded with medieval crimes so heinous that stones will cry out.*

*IT goes without saying that the South Viet Nam people and armed forces have had to exercise their self-defence right. As a result, 30 Saigon planes have been downed and 17 others destroyed at various air bases. This devastating retaliation spells out our resolve to protect our people's life and property, our territory and the gains of our revolution. We shall not tolerate Saigon murders of civilians, harassment of our areas and breaking of the Paris Agreement and peace, and vigorously denounce it to the public. The blame must also be laid at the door of the US, a party to the Paris Agreement, patron and mastermind of the Saigon rule and whose unavowable design is at the bottom of the present critical juncture. It has also been the motive force behind all Saigon outrages.*

*THESE will not save US neo-colonialism from its inevitable doom. Escalation in the wrecking of the Paris Agreement is only the last squirm of those whose setbacks have been following each other in an unending succession and will surely lead to the unavoidable ruin of US neo-colonialism.*

SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

Saigon military vehicles wrecked by the PLAF in a land-grabbing operation in Central Nam Bo

Bien Hoa airbase shelled by Viet Nam Bo PLAF

# CRIMES...

BETWEEN November 11 and 17, the Saigon administration committed 2,990 violations of the cease-fire, including 167 land-grabbing operations, 2,493 police operations under the "pacification" program, 130 artillery shellings, 200 air bombings and armed reconnaissance flights.

Of particular gravity, in the middle of November 1973, taking advantage of the hurricane in Central Trung Bo (Central Viet Nam), the Saigon administration stepped up its military operations, killing many people, forcing others to leave for concentration camps and looting large quantities of rice in the stricken areas, leaving thousands of people homeless and without any means of living.

In Quang Nam, on November 11, immediately after the flood receded, Saigon helicopters landed troops on Routes 100 and 140 to round up civilians and herd them into concentration camps. Meanwhile, Saigon artillery laid heavy barrages on Cam Thinh and Cam Chau villages (Hoi An) and Dien Chinh village (Dien Ban). Saigon troops ferried by 15 motor launches and gunboats landed on Dien Chinh village where they shot dead one civilian and took away many women. On November 14, Saigon troops riding in motor launches landed at Dien Hoa. They seized a good quantity of rice and paddy and forced the people into concentration camps. In southern Tam Ky and in Thang Binh district, Saigon civil guads and militia, on Thieu's orders, plundered almost all the newly-harvested rice.

In Binh Dinh province, Saigon troops launched repeated terror police operations against the people. On some days, they fired thousands of artillery rounds on many hamlets in Hoai Nhon district, visiting scores of casualties.

In Nam Bo, on November 12 and 13, hundreds of sorties of Saigon aircraft mounted series of raids on many population centres in Thieu Ngon—Xa Mat of Tan Bien district (Tay Ninh), the Minh Thanh rubber plantation in Chon Thanh district (Binh Long), all lying in the zone controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Most recently, on November 17, nearly 50 Saigon aircraft of various types made a massive attack on many areas under the PRG in Bu Bong and Dac Song in Quang Duc province. Meanwhile, Saigon sent many more infantry battalions as reinforcements to its forces engaged in a major encroachment in this area. On November 18, from 10.50 hrs to 16.20 hrs, fourteen AD6s and three F.5s savagely bombed and strafed an area northwest of Hong Tam village in Loc Ninh district, Binh Phuoc province, which is also an area administered by the PRG, causing substantial civilian losses in lives and property.

# AND CHASTISEMENTS

THE PLAF gave a fitting reply to the Saigon cease-fire breakers "wherever they commit crimes, with the necessary forces and in appropriate forms", as made clear in the SVN PLAF October 15, 1973 order.

In Quang Duc province, on November 14, 15 and 17, 1973, the liberation forces on several occasions counter-attacked the Saigon infantry engaged in encroachment operations against the liberated areas of Dac Song and Bu Bong, shot down seven Saigon planes flying support for the ground troops. They put out of action hundreds of Saigon troops and destroyed one 105mm howitzer and one tank.

In Binh Phuoc province, on November 18, the PLAF grounded one AD6 while firing back at Saigon planes striking at a liberated area northwest of Hong Tam village in Loc Ninh district.

In Thuyen Duc province, on November 17, the PLAF delivered a violent riposte when Saigon planes raided an area of heavy population northeast of Dalat town (under the control of the PRG). They downed one helicopter and damaged some others.

According to additional reports, the PLAF had inflicted heavy adverse losses in the shelling on the night of November 5 against Bien Hoa airbase, the main base for Saigon's air bombardments against the liberated zone. The PLAF big gun fire hit the hangar area, a repair shop and a billet of the pilots and technicians. Fifteen aircraft of the Saigon army were destroyed (including 5 F.5s), together with a repair factory. Sixty Saigon pilots and technicians were the casualty list.

In the Central Highlands, from November 8 to 15, the regional liberation forces and guerillas meted out due punishment to Saigon land-grabbers in Kontum province and west of Pleiku town, killing or wounding nearly 70 Saigon troops and destroying four military vehicles.

In Central Trung Bo, in the first ten days of November 1973, the PLAF in Quang Da, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen provinces, in firm actions against Saigon troops engaged in land-grabbing and rice-looting, operations put out of action more than 1,000 troops of the adversary, destroyed 18 military vehicles and 11 train engines and sank a patrol boat. In Binh Dinh province alone, they wiped out nearly 500 enemy troops and destroyed ten military vehicles.

In Central Nam Bo, the PLAF in My Tho, Ben Tre, Kien Phong, Kien Tuong and An Giang provinces with the effective support of the locals, in the first ten days of November besieged and attacked many posts of the Saigon army while intercepting relief forces, knocking out nearly 500 enemy and captured or forced the evacuation of twenty posts. In Chau Thanh and Cai Lay districts (My Tho province) they overran, or forced the withdrawal of, 15 posts illegally planted by Saigon troops in the PRG area. In Ben Tre province, on November 15 and 16, the PLAF forced Saigon forces illegally garrisoned in the liberated zone, out of eight posts. At the same time they intercepted the relief force, inflicting scores of Saigon casualties.

In West Nam Bo, in the first ten days of November, 1973, the guerillas and regional liberation forces in Can Tho province repeatedly hit back at Saigon raiders and broke many of the latter's land-grab operations, taking a toll of 320 enemy, levelling a post and destroying two 105mm guns. In Rach Gia province, in the night of November 10, 14, in their action against waterborne enemy raiders, the PLAF put out of action a whole river fleet of the enemy, wiped out two civil guard platoons, overran two posts, caused heavy losses to four basecamps and military subsectors of the enemy, sinking or damaging 12 gunboats and landing craft and recovering many areas which had been invaded by the other side. All told, in nine months, from February to October 1973, the PLAF in Western Nam Bo put out of action nearly 36,500 Saigon troops, overran, or forced the evacuation of, more than 300 posts, destroyed over 300 military vehicles, sank or damaged over 200 gun boats, shot down 47 aircraft, wrecked 47 105mm guns and blew up 11 fuel storages.

*PLAF combatants attending an artistic performance*

# *In the liberated areas*

— Upon learning of the heavy damage caused to the people of the three provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh (Central Trung Bo) by hurricanes "Sarah" and "Thelma," and in face of the Saigon administration's taking advantage of the natural calamities to step up its land-grabbing and "pacification" campaign, on November 20, 1973 the Liberation Women's Union in Quang Tri province, on behalf of all women in the province, sent a letter of sympathy to the women and other people in the disaster area. It said among other things:

"It is with profound grief and anger that we learn that the Saigon administration, at US instigation, has taken advantage of the natural calamities to push forward its land-grabbing operations against the liberated zone and intensify forcible resettlement of the population, drafting and looting, inflicting untold suffering and misery on our people, especially the women and children, in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh provinces. On behalf of the Liberation Women's Union in Quang Tri province, we convey our heartfelt affection and sympathy to the executive committees of the women's unions and all the women and people in the stricken provinces."

— On November 18, 1973, the Executive Committee of the Liberation Youth Federation and the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Revolutionary Youth Union in Central Trung Bo held a joint meeting to discuss the implementing of the instructions of the local Committee of the NFL and the local Representation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government concerning relief to the people of the flood-stricken areas.

— On November 17, 1973, the Communication Service of Quang Tri province and the Liberation Bridge Building Team N° 1 held an inauguration ceremony for the restored Dong Ha bridge. It has six spans with a total length of 160 metres. It is provided with a car and rail track 7 metres wide and two passages for pedestrians each one metre large, and two railings at each end measuring ten metres each. The restoration started on July 17, 1973 and was completed seven days ahead of scheduble.

— Recently, the People's Revolutionary Committee of Ca Mau province called a meeting to review the emulation movement to build the liberation armed forces. The meeting decided to award the banner of merit and portraits of President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat to the army and people of Chau Thanh, Ngoc Hien and Cai Nuoc districts and Tan Thuan village (Ngoc Hien district). It also proposed Tan Thuan village for the Liberation Order, First Class, Chau Thanh, Ngoc Hien and Cai Nuoc districts for the Liberation Order, Third Class, and Gia Lai and Tran Van Thoi districts and ten villages and twelve hamlets for the Liberation Medal for their outstanding achievements.

— The Political Department of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces recently held a meeting to wind up the literary and art contest among all PLAF units and exchange experience on literary and artistic creation.

More than 50 representatives of various units and regions attended the conference. It was reported at the conference that since December 1969, through three drives of literary and art creation organized in the thick of the anti-US resistance, 800 literary compositions had been entered by non-professional writers within and outside the army from Southern Trung Bo to Western Nam Bo. 643 of these compositions won prizes.

The conference awarded prizes to the *Chien Thang* (Victory) unit of the main force and the logistic service of the PLAF which had constantly maintained a widespread literary and art creation movement. Ten individuals were also rewarded.

*In the Saigon-controlled zone*

# *A society rotten to the core*

SAIGON controlled area hit by an unprecedented depravation which can easily be noticed by everyone living there, and the Thieu administration is encouraging it by all available means. The main victims are youths.

### Rampant theft, robbery and murder

The following is some excerpts from Saigon newspapers :

*Dong Phuong, October* 16 *issue :* "Robbers at Cam Ranh town come mostly from families of civil servants (i.e. the local Thieu agents), they even steal the sheet-iron roofing of churches ; they are often active in populated centres along Highway No 1.

At Rach Gia town and Hue city, theft is a daily occurrence, sometimes under the nose of police. Sea-piracy has made its appearance in coastal areas and even around the port of Rach Gia. Cases of street mugging accompanied by murder are often reported."

*Cong Luan, Oct.* 30 *issue* : "Each day dozens of murders are reported in the newspapers while dozens of others are not. The criminals do not hesitate to kill even innocent children, women and old agers."

According to *Cong Luan,* the deep root of this state of things lies in the utter misery and sense of frustration prevailing among the people. This assessment is sound in certain respects, but we should also add the abetting of criminality of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration which contributes to propagate it with books, papers and cinema films. The behaviour of tens of thousands of thugs trained by the US and Thieu—men whose only occupation is killing and pleasure seeking—exerts also a very bad effect on society.

### Prostitution and venereal diseases

It is heart-renting to see today's youths, the hope of the nation and future masters of the society, "drop out of school to indulge in clandestine dancing, womanizing, and killing, which further aggravates the depravation of the youth."

*Hoa Binh, Nov.* 15 *issue* : "Open air dancing halls are being enlarged in Truong Vinh Ky and Phan Thanh Gian streets to attract 18 to 20 years olds.

These dancing halls are going hand in hand with prostitution and venereal diseases. The massive introduction of GI's into South Viet Nam and the scheme to pauperize the people had given a fillip to the uninterrupted increase of the number of prostitutes. Statistics show that by 1973 the latter is 60 percent higher than in 1966, and 40% of the prostitutes are from 16 to 18, and 15% from 13 to 15 years of age. Venereal diseases' incidence is growing accordingly. The present number of patients is 23,000,—"a figure much higher than in other Southeast Asian countries" (*Dien Tin,* Oct. 25 issue).

### Narcotics

Another US-Thieu crime is the drugging of youths. There are at present about 130,000 addicts — which is only an estimate. What is of a far-reaching effect is that the majority of them are young people from all social sections. Sons and daughters of big bosses in the Saigon administration and officers of the Saigon army and of big businessmen can be found with waifs and strays in refugees camps. Some officials of the Thieu administration admitted that heroin was the principal heritage of US military involvement in Southeast Asia. The Saigon authorities have staged the "antidrug drive" farce and other ploys but no one is unaware that the top dogs of the regime are the biggest drug dealers and biggest brothels owners. How can they shirk their responsibility to history and the survival of the nation?

# Operation Phoenix and the failure of pacification in South Viet Nam

*(Continued)*

A person targeted as a VCI is normally apprehended in one of two ways. He or she can be arrested in a "cordon and search" operation where, according to Rep. Jerome Waldie of California (who investigated Phoenix in Viet Nam in 1971), "the National Police with the Regional Forces or the Popular Forces cordon off a village and send everybody in that village through a single-file line where they are looked at and examined and searched by the National Police and are checked against the "blacklist' or 'greenlist' and if they are identified as... having a dossier in existence, they are arrested and sent to the province interrogation center". The second method of neutralization is more consistent with the "cloak and dagger" image of Phoenix : small teams of of CIA-trained mercenaries known as Provincial Reconnaissance Units, or PRU's, fan out into the countryside (usually at night) and seize or execute any VCI who has been targeted by the DIOCC. According to Colby, the 20,587 Vietnamese who died under Phoenix were killed while trying to escape arrest by the PRU's and other paramilitary units ; American GI's who worked with Phoenix report, however, that the PRU's often murder their prisoners outright and report them as having attempted escape rather than go through the "hassle" of bringing them in to the province headquarters for processing. K. Barton Osborn, a former operative for army intelligence in Viet Nam, told a Congressional subcommittee that "the PRU's knew unofficially that it was preferable to neutralize them [VCI prisoners] rather than go through administrative problems and procedure of... detaining this person and keeping him alive to the point of being turned in to the interrogation center." Asked by Rep. Ogden Reid to define "neutralize," Osborn answered, "Killed them on the spot." Originally under direct CIA command, the PRU's are now an arm of the National Police Special Branch.

Those persons killed outright by the PRU's are usually counted among the lucky ones. Anyone who avoids death and is taken to one of the 44 Provincial Interrogation Centers (PIC) as a VCI suspect — the next step in the Phoenix cycle — is certain to be subjected to sustained torture followed by indefinite incarceration or a painful death. The 44 PIC's are staffed by NP Special Branch personnel and American advisors (mostly CIA operatives) supplied by the Pacification Security Coordination Division of CORDS. Under Vietnamese law, suspects can be detained in a PIC for 46 days or until there is sufficient information in their dossiers to determine further action — i. e., until they have been forced to "confess" to their crimes. (According to Colby, confessions obtained in the PIC normally comprise the sole evidence for further prosecution). A Vietnamese journalist who spent four years in Vietnamese prisons, Pham Tam, provided this acount of Phoenix interrogation procedures :

> The typical prisoner who is taken in the cities or larger towns has to undergo three sessions of torture at the office of the police who have arrested him. During the first and worst session, the police attempt to discover names of others who may have collaborated with him. Even if he is innocent, he may, under torture, find names to say — perhaps those of friends or relatives... The second session of torture is for the purpose of extracting information about the activities of the enemy. The third session (is) for the purpose of recording the prisoner's confession.

Many methods of torture are employed at the PIC's, depending on inclinations and imagination of the interrogators. The most common methods, according to survivors, include : beating the chest with rubber truncheons, usually causing permanent lung damage ; hanging the prisoner by the toes and then beating him/her like a punching bag ; forcing salty or soapy water down the prisoner's throat until she/he loses consciousness ; 12-volt electric shock applied to fingers, toes, and genitals ; introduction of bottles or eels into women's vaginas, causing hemorrhages ; burning of women's breasts with cigarettes. K. Barton Osborn, who spent 18 months in Viet Nam as an intelligence officer, told a House subcommittee : "Individually I never knew an individual to be detained as a VC suspect who ever lived through interrogation in a year and a half, and that included quite a number of individuals."

Most American officials profess ignorance of the fact that torture takes place in the PIC's and other US-financed interrogation facilities, although Ambassador Colby told Congress that American advisors often attend the interrogation sessions. Knowingly or not, the US government is fully implicated in all acts of brutality that take place in the Phoenix interrogation centers : US funds built the centers, US personnel train the men who work there, and US advisors supervise the distribution of whatever data is collected from them.

*(To be continued)*

**MICHAEL T. KLARE**

*Released after 10 years of detention, Mr Nguyen Van Chuan, 70, denounces Thieu concentration regime before Quang Tri people*

# THE PRG DELEGATION ON AN OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO CHINA

*President Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed by Premier Chou En-lai at Peking airport*

*Chairman Mao Tse-tung shaking hands with President Nguyen Huu Tho*

## • Arrival in Peking

The delegation of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the RSVN PRG, arrived in Peking on November 18 afternoon for an official friendship visit to China.

The Chinese capital was gaily decorated as on a festive day to welcome the South Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

The *Jenmin Ribao* and other papers frontpaged portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Nguyen Huu Tho and editorials "warmly welcoming the close comrades-in-arms from South Viet Nam".

At the richly decorated Peking airport, flags of the Republic of South Viet Nam and China fluttered in front of the passenger-hall. Over 5,000 representatives of the Peking population in their festive costumes gathered at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Present at the airport on the Chinese side were Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the CPC CC, Director of the General Political Department of the PLA; Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC; Li Hsien-nien, Politburo member of the CPC CC, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Teng Hsiao-ping, member of the CPC CC, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Teh, Politburo member of the CPC CC, Secretary of the CPC Peking Municipal Committee, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chi Peng-fei, member of the CPC CC, Minister of Foreign Trade; Fang Yi, member of the CPC CC, Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Hsiao Ching-kuang, member of the CPC CC, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and leading members of the departments and branches concerned.

Also present were Sarin Chhak, Foreign Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, DRVN Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen, Counsellor of the RSVN embassy Tran Binh, the Ambassadors and Chargés d'Affaires of various countries in Peking and large numbers of pressmen.

At 14.00 p.m., the special plane carrying President Nguyen Huu Tho and the members of the delegation touched down at the airport. Premier Chou En-lai together with other Chinese Party and State leaders, Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and DRVN Ambassador Ngo Thuyen went over to the ramp and warmly greeted the guests.

The official march of the Republic of South Viet Nam "Liberate South Viet Nam" and the Chinese anthem were struck up, opening the welcoming ceremony.

Premier Chou En-lai led the guests to review an honour guard of the navy, army and air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Then President Nguyen Huu Tho, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and other delegates together with the Chinese Party and State leaders warmly greeted the representatives of the Peking population of all walks of life and shook hands with the diplomatic envoys.

Chinese popular art troupes jubiliantly performed songs and dances and the airport resounded with hurrahs greeting the representatives of the heroic South Vietnamese people.

Tens of thousands of Peking people lining along Chang An Avenue and at Tien An Men Square warmly cheered the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. The motorcade drove slowly in a forest of flags and amid thunderous cheers and enthusiastic praising the militant friendship which is both a "comradeship and brotherhood" between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and the resounding exploits of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces in their great anti-US struggle for national salvation.

## Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives President Nguyen Huu Tho

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, received Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the SVN NFL and President of the Advisory Council of the RSVN PRG, and Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Central Committee of the NFL and RSVN Foreign Minister at Chungnanhai Monday afternoon November 19.

Taking part in the reception were: Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee; and Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

RSVN Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang was on hand.

President Nguyen Huu Tho and Mme Nguyen Thi Binh came to Chairman Mao's Residence in the company of Premier Chou En-lai. They were greeted at the gate by Li Teh-sheng and Chang Chun-chiao.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam. Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with the Vietnamese guests and expressed warm welcome to President Nguyen Huu Tho at the head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on an official friendly visit to China.

President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "In accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's will and the desire of the South Vietnamese people, we have come to China to thank Chairman Mao, the Chinese Party, Government and people for the support and assistance given to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against US aggression and for national salvation. We always bear in mind Chairman Mao's statement 'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area'."

Chairman Mao said: "We should support you, with everything in our power. We should also thank you people of South Viet Nam, because you have fought many years."

Present at the meeting were also Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung as well as Lian Feng and Tang Wen-sheng.

## • President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Chou En-lai hold talks

Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and head of the RSVN PRG delegation now visiting China, on November 18 held talks with Premier Chou En-lai.

The talks proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the RSVN side were delegation members Nguyen Thi Binh, Le Quang Chanh, Nguyen Van Quang and Ho Xuan Son.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side Chi Peng-fei, Han Nien-lung, Lu Wei-chao.

## • Grand meeting welcomes PRG delegation

20,000 representatives of the Peking population on November 19 evening held a grand meeting to welcome the RSVN PRG delegation led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, now on an official visit to China.

Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, in his welcome speech, warmly greeted the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their anti-US struggle, for national salvation and their present struggle for the defence of the gains of the resistance, for the consolidation and building of the liberated areas and for the maintenance of peace in Viet Nam.

He highlighted the indestructible friendship and solidarity between China and Viet Nam. "Now as in the past we unswervingly support the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people, the correct position taken by the DRVN Government and the RSVN PRG in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and sternly condemn the criminal sabotage of the Agreement by the Saigon administration," he stressed, adding:

"We firmly believe that however frenziedly the reactionary forces may engage in sabotage and whatever trouble they may foment, they cannot stop the victorious march of the South Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause. A peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous South Viet Nam will surely emerge."

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, Wu Teh presented the RSVN PRG delegation with an embroidery bearing the inscription: "Long live the great friendship and the militant solidarity between the peoples of China and Viet Nam."

Speaking at the meeting, President Nguyen Huu Tho conveyed to the Chinese people the fraternal greetings and the intimate feelings of the people, the National Front for Liberation and the PRG of the RSVN.

He warmly praised the brilliant achievements of the Chinese people in their liberation and national construction cause, and wished them ever greater accomplishments in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, in order to make still greater contributions to the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, old and new colonialism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The South Vietnamese people and the RSVN PRG unreservedly support the Chinese people's struggle for the liberation of Taiwan, a sacred and inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China, and firmly believe that this just struggle will win complete victory," he stressed.

Dealing with the present situation in South Viet Nam, President Nguyen Huu Tho sternly denounced the US and the Saigon administration for their systematic and serious violation of many important provisions in the Paris Agreement, which is making the situation in South Viet Nam ever more strained.

President Nguyen Huu Tho went on: "The struggle of the South Vietnamese people to demand strict and full implementation of the Paris Agreement is still facing many difficulties and obstacles put up by the US and the Nguyen Van Thieu's administration. However, the South Vietnamese people are completely confident in their just and bound-to-win cause. With the wholehearted assistance from their kith and kin in the North, with the strength of militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, and with the vigorous support and allround big assistance from China, the other socialist countries, the nationalist countries, the Non-Aligned countries, and our friends in the whole world, the struggle of the South Vietnamese people will be crowned with brilliant victory."

President Nguyen Huu Tho presented the Peking population with an embroidery bearing the words "Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of South Viet Nam and China!"

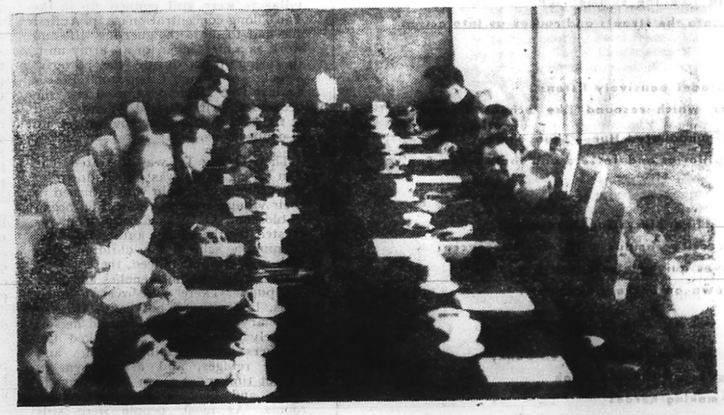
## President Nguyen Huu Tho calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Queen Kossamak

During his visit to Kwangchow, President Nguyen Huu Tho called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Princess Monique Sihanouk, and Prime Minister Penn Nouth.

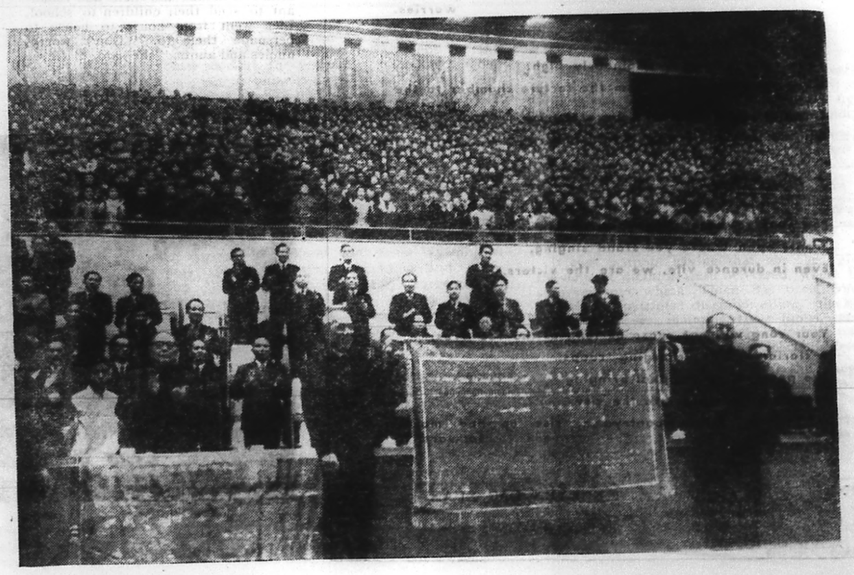
He was accompanied by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, RSVN Foreign Minister and Nguyen Van Quang, RSVN Ambassador to China.

The meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

President Nguyen Huu Tho, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, and Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang also paid a visit to Queen Kossamak.



*Talks between the RSVN PRG and PRC delegations*



*President Nguyen Huu Tho presenting the Peking population with an embroidery bearing the inscription: "Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of South Viet Nam and China!"*

# Your singing again rings this afternoon

Bombs, bullets and jails cannot exterminate us.
The Perfume River's stream remains a deep blue.
Your singing again rings in the city this afternoon,
Seventy days after your exile to a remote island.

Your voice still trills its tense modulations
Like when you took a liking to To Huu's verse.
It is still fervid like the summer sun,
Which urges us into the streets and rouses us into action

The Imperial Citadel pensively listens
To the strains which resound like echoes from the other world,
To the voice of undaunted Hue — Thua Thien,
Which shatter pillories and fetters and shakes Con Son.

Your song roars like blustering waves
Filling the University campus with effervescence.
The Autum leaves quiver electrified
And cascade down onto the pavements.

In the library on the Perfume River bank,
The yellow leaves of the old book
Tell of history-making heroes
Who rose up to march forward, oblivious of personal worries.

Your voice mounts vertiginously high.
When they move you from the torture chamber to the hospital,
The glass hearts in the laboratory
Wanted to explode like blast bombs.

Jails, pillories, fetters are like a sounding-board
For ever reverberating your voice.
Fronts open where you stand singing,
Even in durance vile, we are the victors.

Your song will not cease as long as the foe lives,
A clarion call for charging troops,
The people's epic appeal bringing
Stamping footsteps into the city.
"Rise up, follow-countrymen, rise up and march forward!"

NGUYEN DAC XUAN

# *A teacher of the liberated people*

LIEN fretted as her mates were busy preparing to go back and work in their native land. After thinking hard, she finally went to the School Board and told them of her wishes: "I sincerely thank you all, you and my teachers, for your solicitude. As you see I am delicate, so you've decided that I stay back and continue my study here, but I have been longing ever since to return home and do my small bit in the building of our country; now the occasion has come, please let me to!"

The Board could not refuse Lien's request which sounded sincere. They agreed that she join the leaving party and the 18 years old girl could hardly contain her emotion and satisfaction.

She was sent to Trung Son village, Gio Linh district, in Quang Tin province, in the stormy days, when the villagers were still penned up in the Tan Tuong concentration camp. At first she had to share the guerillas' life and work as a messenger for an army unit. In spring 1972, during the powerful attacks of the Liberation Forces against Doc Mieu and Con Tien, she became a switch board operator and at times had to see to the setting up of connections.

Then Quang Tri was liberated. The Tan Tuong camp was pulled down by the Trung Son people who returned to their village where a new life began to blossom. Only then was Lien entrusted by the village authorities with opening a school for children. The task was difficult indeed, there was no rooms, no desks, no benches and very few pupils. There were overwhelming odds. But with all her youthful revolutionary zeal, she addressed herself entirely to the job. She talked the villagers into building shelters and jungle refuges, and asked them to collect timber at Quan Ngang, make desks and benches and build classrooms. As most people were still afraid of bombs and shells and reluctant to send their children to school, Lien went from house to house to persuade them to. "Don't worry, uncles and aunts," she said, "I'll see to the safety of my pupils as long as I live, so let them go to school to learn how to read and write. You must think of their future."

A few days later, the school could function. Lien was responsible for two classes at Cao Xa hamlet. There were now enough classrooms and pupils, but no paper, no ink, no pens, even Lien had no paper to prepare her lessons on. New difficulties cropped up. "They trust me", she thought, "and put me in charge of their children. How can I let them down." She had been treasuring a notebook with autographs inscribed by her schoolmates before leaving for their assignments, carefully tug away in her rucksack, but she now made up her mind to tear off the blank leaves and distributed them to the pupils. And fearless of enemy bombs and shells, she made many trips into the free zone for stationary for them.

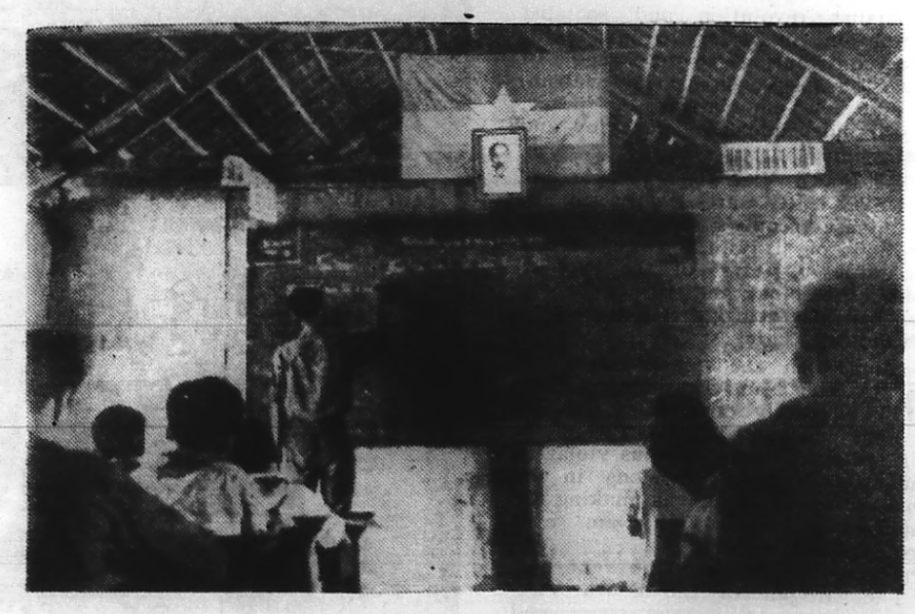
In the first days, as the enemy were still hitting hard at the area, she had to go to each house and pick up her pupils. There were no syllabuses nor text books from the higher level so she set to making them herself. Though her own knowledge was scanty, she wrote texts on friendship, love for the Fatherland, gratitude to the liberation fighters... for the children. She taught them songs and hygiene...

She cared for her pupils like her little brothers and sisters. She never missed a day-time class. At night, she prepared her lessons and took part in the guerillas' patrols. On her days off, she did farming, grew maize, sweet potato and joined her family in rebuilding their house. She had plenty to do, but she was always cheerful.

Lien had grown experienced in many respects after two years, and she felt how deeply she was attached to her native land, her pupils, her profession.

She has fulfilled part of her duty as a teacher of the liberated people.

P.V.



*A class-room in the liberated zone*

# The DRVN in brief

### 1973 State plan fulfilled

The Engineering and Metallurgical Industry has fulfilled by Nov. 15, 1973 the 1973 State plan 45 days ahead of schedule.

### The first melt of iron alloy produced

On Nov. 20, after a period of hectic repair and rehabilitation, the Thai Nguyen Steel and Iron Complex has produced the first melt of iron alloy as first ingredient for the production of alloyed steel.

### 65-85 percent of area grown with autumn rice harvested

Up to now, in the whole of North Viet Nam, autumn rice has been harvested on 65 per cent of the cultivated acreage, and in many places, the percentage has been as high as 75 percent. Some provinces in the Delta have done no less than 30,000 hectares a day. Highland provinces have reaped from 70 to 85 percent of their crops.

### Afforestation

The Forestry Service has given an impulse to the tree-planting movement with a view to turning forestry into one of the main activities. Dozens of millions of hectares of forests have been grown in North Viet Nam, while natural forests have been carefully preserved. The area covered by newly-grown or rehabilitated forests of various kinds in 1974 is 35-200 times larger than before the US air war.

The Forestry Service has also felled dozens of millions of cubic meters of wood and hundreds of millions of bamboo trees.

### 100-ton barges manufactured

Since the end of the US air war, the Transport and Communications Service has manufactured tens of thousands of light barges with cement and wire netting hulls instead of wood and with a carrying capacity of 25 tons each.

Recently the Service has designed a bigger kind with a capacity from 100 to 600 tons each. Electronic computers have been used in the production of these barges for better speed and accuracy.

### Removal of vitreous tumours

Refrigeration techniques have been used in medicine for operating on eyes and remove spoiled eye water with good results, even on children aged 13.

For a wide use of these techniques in local conditions, the medical service has turned out a refrigerating apparatus named "DL3 refrigerator".

### 500 socialist labour teams in education

On the occasion of the Teachers' International Charter Day, the DRVN National Assembly and Government have awarded the title of "Socialist Labour Team" to 515 teams in education, including 40 teams of female teachers.

### New high-yield rice variety

A bumper harvest of "Agriculture 22" rice has been brought in by many provinces of North Viet Nam midlands and deltas. Some have reaped up to one thousand hectares of ricefield grown with this variety of rice which gives a much higher yield than the other kinds of autumn rice farmed so far. According to initial estimates, the average productivity reaches 4 tons per hectare in certain regions.

### DRVN Stage Management and Acting School

In the last ten years, the North Vietnamese school for Stage Management and Acting School has trained nearly 1.000 directors, artistes and musicians for various theatrical branches. Graduates from this school are now continuing their training in art ensembles.

Next year, the school will receive several hundred new students.

### Diplomatic relations

The DRVN Government and the Government of the Great Dukedom of Luxemburg have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

# Wider prospects for Cambodian revolution

CAMBODIAN patriots' successes in the past few months have greatly inspired all progressives, particularly people who, to some extent, are familiar with the just revolutionary cause of that friendly nation, whose only desire is to live in peace, but which, nonetheless, can fight with extraordinary courage to defend its rich and beautiful land.

Won despite natural elements, despite US modern weaponry, they have testified to the unusual growth of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, and are not very common in the world's history. To the Cambodian people, they are a major contribution to the revolutionary build-up. Their revolutionary forces, indeed, have become so strong that they can preserve the liberated zone and expand it to 90 per cent of the country's territory, and where a new life in happiness and equality is thriving in complete contrast with the misery and depravation in the areas still under Phnom Penh control, and has helped increase the potentials of the resistance, thereby paving the way to complete victory.

The patriots' diplomatic gains have further raised the international standing of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodian, which, so far, has been given *de jure* recognition by over 80 countries. It has also been acclaimed by the nearly 80 countries participating in the Algiers Non-Aligned Conference as the only authentic and legitimate government of Cambodia. At the United Nations, 69 member countries, including all the socialists countries, have urged the expulsion of the representative of the Phnom Penh administration and reinstatement of the RGNUC.

The latter's decision to move its overseas personnel back to Cambodia, following such advances is not only a wise course of action but also a new achievement in itself. The subsequent renforcement of the interior leadership, is expected to be more effective to the armed struggle and also to the building of the liberated areas. Moreover, it will be a slap in the face of those who maliciously describe the RGNUC as a government in exile.

As for the Phnom Penh administration, it has been torn by embittered internal strifes. It is more and more alienated from the people, even from its own army. Recently on Nov. 19, an Air Force lieutenant, instead of bombing the patriots as he had been ordered to, made a combing run against the presidential palace of the Lon Nol junta, and flew his plane to the liberated zone.

There is no denying the bright prospects of the revolutionary cause of Cambodia. They are only consistent with the common trend of the present times if victory belongs to those who are waging a winning battle today.

THE people of South Viet Nam, having fought side by side with the Cambodian people, are greatly pleased with these new successes of their brothers, and find in them a new encouragement for their firm actions against intruding Saigon troops, for their demand for a strict implementation of all the provisions of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam on the part of the United States and the Saigon administration, and for their efforts to contribute to the restoration of a lasting peace on this peninsula.

**NHU NAM**

★ ★ ★

# Here and There

## New Moral values

There are not only two pro-Nixon house wives. On November 10, 1973, reported *UPI* hundreds of demonstrators massed in front of the White House, in spite of a chilly wind, to show their loyalty to Nixon, "the best president we have ever had."

Hundreds of demonstrators?... The figure seems a bit scanty against the 4 or 5,000 telegrammes sent to Nixon in December 1972 to support his B.52 blitzkrieg on Hanoi and Hai Phong. After Watergate, it has been no secret for anyone that they had been bought with the dubious funds collected for the re-election of Dick, about which dirty trick an investigation has been going on.

And "the best president we have ever had"? In point of fact, he is the pick of the basket of presidents in many respects. For example in megalomania, dupery, deception, cynism, and so on and so forth, he is a real past master.

Let the manes of G. Washington, A. Lincoln, T. Roosevelt rest in peace. Since their tenures, there have been created new moral values.

## A Venomous Snake

Yet, the "best president" was heckled for more than one hour during his press conference of the night of November 11, by more than 400 correspondents. He denied every charge against him, in the teeth of most damning evidence: his involvement in the Watergate scandal, the existence of the two famous tapes, his tax irregularities, the gifts from milk producers.... every charge without exception, gallantly laying the blame on the malfunctioning of the bugging device of his office, on the late Johnson or this or that democratic legislator. He worked himself into such a state that at times his hands trembled and he had to mope his face with his handkerchief (*Reuter*, November 17). With his back on the wall, in spite of his lawyerly eloquence and running out of arguments, he began to swear in front of the press corps that he was not a crook (*BBC*, November 18). To such an extent that some Washington watchers could not help chuckling and commenting that the sight was truly unseemly for an incumbent Chief Executive! And a newspaperman went the length of asking this question: Mr Nixon, what trade will you go in for, when no longer President?

On the same day, "the best president" launched a campaign as extensive as that for his re-election in 1972, to restore his "credibility" with the American people. In Macon (Georgia, one of the two states he carried by the greatest majority in the 1972 presidential race), the first town visited on November 18, in his drive, he got this rebuff: The mere fact that you occupy the Presidency of the US is enough to smear it, and was called a "venomous snake" (*Reuter*, November 19).

This must have come as a surprise to the "best president" who has asserted he is "not a crook".

## About stelae

It is not clear by what labyrinthine working of the mind that the above-reported pro-Nixon demonstration recalls to me another staged by Thieu in Saigon to honour Ngo Dinh Diem's memory.

"A procession marching through all the city's streets, carrying Diem's picture on flower-adorned tanks, was organized just at the moment when fireworks were let off at the Bach Dang landing stage, on the night of November 1, during the national day festivities. Flowered floats with blaring loud-speakers poured out songs," wrote the *But Thep*, on November 3.

It goes without saying that speeches glorifying the defunct dictator were delivered, where his past achievements which Thieu has been continuing against the patriots: disembowelling, plucking out their livers, eyes, maiming their limbs, immersing them in water or leaving them to drift on rivers and other atrocities etc., were expectedly left out.

But that was not all. There was the inauguration of a mausoleum and a slabstone inscribed with fulsome praise naturally.

The Saigonese press had a golden opportunity to indulge in plays on words. The *Dien Tin* for one quoted these line:

*Stelae wear away in a hundred years,*
*Notoriety remains unalterable after ten centuries.*

I think I can see the connection now: Nixon extolled to the skies and Diem lauded to the blue.

**HUONG NAM**

# South Korean students' mounting unrest

FOR over a month, the Asian and world peoples have been following with particular attention the South Korean students' fight for democratic liberties and against the pro-US dictatorial Pak Jung Hee regime and foreign economic domination.

It is an inevitable riposte to the anti-national policy pursued by the ruling clique for many years. Like Chiang Kai-shek's in Taiwan and Nguyen Van Thieu's in South Viet Nam, Pak's regime is actually one of the most reactionary in present-day Asia. Continuing Syngman Rhee's policy, Pak Jung Hee has since 1958 turned South Korea into a neo-colony of the United States and Japan. He has allowed US imperialism to use it as a base of aggression poised against East Asian and socialist countries, against the area's movements for national independence and democracy. He has therefore systematically turned down every sensible proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to normalise relations between the two parts of the country with a view to gradual peaceful reunification. For the same reason, Pak and confederates have imposed a dictatorial, fascist regime in their area. For twenty years since the 1950-1953 war, the South Korean people have been ground down by a two-fold sway, Pak's and the Americans'. The Seoul junta sent South Korean youths to fight and die in Viet Nam in support of the US aggression, causing suffering and mourning to families of their countrymen. Incompliance with Washington's orders, they have to a high degree militarized the South Korean society into a police state that cracks down upon the people's demands for genuine independence, democracy and peace. In return they have earned special favours from imperialist circles of the most reactionary type. Last year Washington supplied the Pak regime with 215 million dollars worth of sophisticated weapons. Tokyo has given it economic "aid" to enable it to "share responsibility" with the US in implementation of the Nixon doctrine.

It is its anti-national policy which has plunged South Korea into an unending multi-faced crisis. Their 700,000-strong army swallows up to 70 per cent of the budget every year. Year after year, the balance of payments registers a deficit of hundreds of millions of dollars. The economy is heavily dependent on foreign "aid": the so-called third five-year plan beginning from 1972 has been depending on an American 5,000-odd million dollars aid (it is no secret that the first and second five-year plans had to be propped up by 3,500 million dollars of foreign aid). And last years if Seoul received 946 million dollars of such "aid" from the US and other countries, it had to pay no less than 450 million dollars worth of debts. An exporter of rice formerly, South Korea has nowadays to import this staple food since production can meet only 70 per cent of home consumption.

American and Japanese factories, especially of electronics and textiles, using local dirty cheap labor have mushroomed in the Southern half of the peninsula. Under the impact of unemployment and serious agricultural regression, the workers' wages have degraded down to no more than 1/30 of their Japanese counterparts'. So much so that South Koreans have had to emigrate for a living, and if 67,000 have done so in the past ten years, some 60,000 are likely to leave this year for Japan, West Germany, Brazil and other countries.

The economic and social crisis stemming from the ruling junta's subjection to foreign imperialism has triggered protests from all segments of the people. To curb them, they decreed martial law in October 1972 and have since then been drastically controlling all mass-media. And instead of carrying out an independent policy, they have accentuated their collusion with imperialist forces and let the occupation of South Korea by American troops continue.

It is in that context that the students' action erupted and rapidly spread. 250 students of the commercial faculty of the National University in Seoul demonstrated on Oct. 5 against the regime. 200 were immediately rounded up, which sparked a ten-day strike. The following day, they unleashed a new, more violent drive with street marches for an end to Pak's "fascist domination", democratic reforms, dissolution of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency accused of involvement in the kidnapping of the opposition leader Kim Dai Djoung, release of all those arrested in the previous demonstrations, and termination of economic penetration by foreign monopolies.

The students taking part in the fresh drive have declared a school strike and their intention to carry it on until their claims are met. Their movement is assuming wider dimensions in spite of ruthless police measures, thanks to their determination and to the backing of their masters and families. To show their solidarity with the students, the principal and eight professors of a university shaved their heads. Up until late in November, over 20 higher education establishments have joined in the action.

The students' current effervescence has demonstrated the vitality of the mass movement under the sway of the fascist Pak Jung Hee administration. Using appropriate methods and dragging on for many days, it marks a new advance in the fight of the South Korean students and people for democratic liberties, economic independence and national reunification.

**LE MINH**

## in brief

+ At an interview in Cairo on November 15 with the Ambassador of the RSVN, Mustafa Lofti, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, said: "We highly admire the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese. We are indignant at the US-Saigon violations of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam. We fully sympathize with, and support, the position of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and the South Vietnamese people as expounded in the November 9, 1973 statement."

+ On behalf of the Syrian Government, Abdel Ghani Rafei, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, declared in Damascus on November 14: "The Syrian Government denounces US-Saigon cruelties, strongly condemns their scheme to wreck the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, and demands their strict implementation of the accord."

+ After receiving the statement of the PRG of the RSVN in Stockholm on November 15, Sven Andersson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, said: "The Government of Sweden has been closely following the developments in South Viet Nam. We know the nature of the Saigon regime, a regime always condemned by us... We are well aware that it doesn't carry out the provisions of the Agreement."

+ In its statement issued on November 20, the Palestine liberation organisation strongly criticized the Saigon administration's air strikes on many liberated areas administered by the PRG of the RSVN:

"The advance of the nations' present movements for freedom and independence, including the valiant fight of Vietnamese, has further encouraged our people's struggle against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, for their legitimate national rights."

+ During an interview with the DRVN and the RSVN ambassadors in Berlin on November 15, German Democratic Republic Prime Minister Horst Sindermann said: "The GDR welcomes and supports the sincere efforts of the governments of the DRVN and RSVN in their strict implementation of the Paris Agreement, and urges immediate and definitive discontinuation of US-Saigon violations of its provisions."

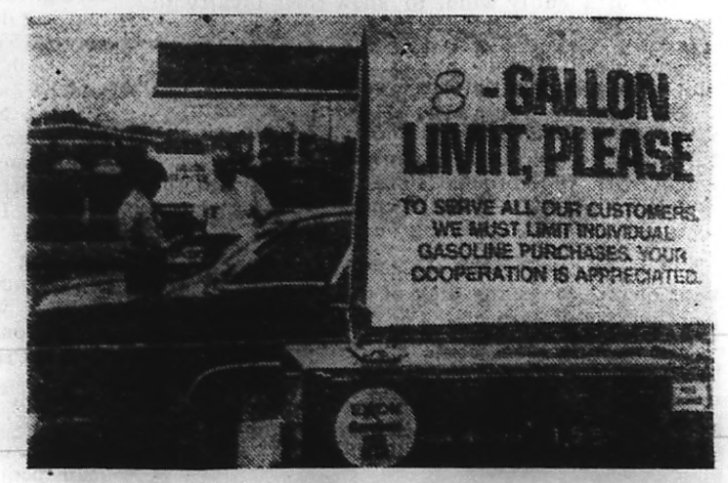
+ The 33rd Congress of the Communist Party of Britain has unanimously adopted an emergency resolution condemning the US-supported Nguyen Van Thieu regime's serious breaches of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam. It called on the British government to actively press the US and Thieu to strictly implement the Paris Agreement, especially to put an end to their cease-fire violations, release all those detained by them, cease repression and terror, ensure democratic freedoms in South Viet Nam, appealed to all peoples to further help the Vietnamese in their national reconstruction, and urged the British government to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

+ Many Argentine organizations such as the Communist Party, the Peace Council and the Friendship Association to Help Rebuild Viet Nam, have donated 27,951 dollars and 7,954 rubles to the Vietnamese.

The "Ateneo De Caracas" Cultural Centre in Venezuela has also collected 1,186 dollars for Viet Nam.

+ A big solidarity meeting with Viet Nam took place at Genoa to send off to Viet Nam the "Italy-Viet Nam Friendship" ship carrying 3,000 tons of machinery and goods worth 1,500 million liras.

The vessel left the port amidst enthusiastic ovations.




*Striking evidence of the energy crisis in the US: limited sale at a gasoline station*

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION